THE ROLE OF POLICE DEFENSE FORCE IN PREVENTING CATTLE

RUSTLING IN BARIADI DISTRICT

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE

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2023

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that, he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania a research titled; "**The Role of police Defense Force in Preventing Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District**" submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Governance and Leadership (MAGL).

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Dr. Emmanuel Mallya

(Supervisor)

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Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Jaston Walariki Mhule,** declare that the work presented in this research report is original. It has never been presented to any other University on Institution for a similar or any other award. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as original mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the master's degree of Arts in Governance and Leadership requirement (MAGL).

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Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

To my wife Irene Bahame Hiligogo, my daughter Hilaria Jaston Walariki, and my sons Julius and Samwel, this work is dedicated. I also dedicate this work to my late uncle, may his soul rest in peace, Emanuel Vitalis Mbilinyi.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

A violent practice known as "cattle rustling" involves pastoral communities robbing one another of their livestock. Because it hinders participation in the implementation of development incentives that open doors for people to advance in life, cattle rustling is thought to have a negative impact on community development levels. The study's main goal was to assess the role of police force in preventing cattle rustling in Bariadi District, with a focus on the role of police in Tanzania. The study adopted Qualitative research approach and employed a case study research design whereby researcher had100 respondents from Nyangokolwa ward and was guided by Structural conflict theory. From studies the findings, the majority of police officers are not only aware of the gravity of cattle rustling, but also believe that significant measures should be taken to prevent it. The police have the capacity and capability to contribute to its prevention, and they respond quickly when cattle rustling incidents occur in the Bariadi District. Furthermore, the majority of participants acknowledged that the police and the community collaborated in sharing information about cattle rustling, and that they empowered the community to prevent cattle rustling in the district. The study suggested that police training and awareness be improved, with a focus on cattle rustling prevention strategies, conflict resolution, and community engagement.

Keywords: *Police Force, Cattle Rustling Prevention,*

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EC	The Eastern Cape
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
MP	Mpumalanga
NGO	None Governmental Organisations
NPO	The National Prosecution Officer
OC-CID	Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department
OCD	Officer Commanding District
OCS	Officer Commanding Station
SAPS STUs	The South African Police Service Stock Theft Units

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1. Introduction

This chapter was an introductory chapter which provides the overview of the study. It contains the background to the problem, followed by the statement of the problem, the general and specific objectives, the research questions, significance of the study and the scope of the study.

1.2. Background to the Study

The rustle of cattle is a worldwide phenomenon because it has been drilled in many parts of the world, including Europe, Asia, the Middle East, North America and South America. It has been shown on different scales and metrics around the world. For example, in Scotland, it was calculated that 300 cattle were cleared before the end of 2013, which prompted the government to declare cattle theft as a public crisis (Okoli and Okpaleke, 2014 in Kimani, 2021). Cattle rustling is a global phenomenon. It is conceptually different from cattle raiding, which is its traditional form practiced by pastoralist communities using crude weapons such as sticks, spears, arrows, bows, and clubs and that it was largely a mechanism of wealth redistribution while cattle rustling is commercialized due to the ease of access to firearms and ready markets for cattle (Kimaiyo, 2016).

Cattle theft is a recurrent and singular phenomenon that is observed in many African countries. In recent years, it is increasingly the main concern of farmers. It is a typically regional phenomenon which tends to become sub-regional. It is, for African countries, one of the major constraints to livestock development. Indeed, the

problems posed by this scourge affect both farmers and government. Its impact has a social, safe, and economical dimension. For farmers, the practice of animal husbandry has always been and would remain their livelihood. They derive their incomes in this activity. Economic losses due to this problem are quite significant. For example, in Senegal, cattle theft is valued by the government at $ 2 billion per year (Dieng, *et al*., 2017).

The activities of cattle rustlers have dominated the northern parts of Nigeria, for instance, in Plateau State that shared a border with Kaduna State, 28,000 cattle were rustled and 264 pastoralists killed by the armed men. This is showing the inability of the public security personnel and government towards ending the problem of cattle rustling in Nigeria. Institutions like military, police, vigilante groups, community leaders etc., were said to have been used in Nigeria and Kaduna State to be specific to stop cattle rustling. Military and police intervention embarked upon by the federal government has not yet produced satisfactory results (Bashir et al., 2018). Virtually all of the states in the northern region of Nigeria are affected by cattle rustling. In Plateau State, cattle-rustling activities are prevalent in eight out of the 17 local government areas; several villages have been under siege from cattle rustlers who freely unleash terror on hapless herders and cow farmers (Olaniyan and Yahaya, 2016).

In recent times, the killings recorded by cattle herdsmen and farmers clashes have rampaged most rural communities in Benue State depriving them of their farmlands and ancestral homes as well as leading to loss of their major source of livelihood. Most worrisome in the present development is the raping, killing and kidnapping of

innocent people where women and children are the most vulnerable and worst hit (Olusola, 2018). These extra judiciary killings have forced thousands of people to abandon their homes and farmlands for safety. Worthy of note are the social issues of the raping of women, robbery and kidnapping with ultimate intent for ransom. Besides the destroyed properties, socio-economic life in those states is usually grounded to a halt as people could not freely go about their farming and socio-economic activities for fear of being killed (Mbah, *et al*., 2020).

In Kenya, Marakwet-Pokot cattle rustling have led to great suffering to the people of Tot Division in Kerio Valley for a very long time; defying interventions from the local community, civil society and the state. Many lives and property have been lost, as well as the internal displacement of people and abrupt closure of schools and businesses. Cattle rustling affected development and provision of essential services. It disrupted education and provision of health care by displacing government officers and investors from the area. Cattle rustling in Tot division took a deadly dimension that led to 700 people including police officers losing their lives, as 600 houses were burned down and thousands of livestock stolen. 39 Primary and Secondary schools experienced abrupt closures while some schools had to be moved from their location.

Families moved out of their homes. Many people left the area to settle in safe places. Farms were left fallow; businesses were closed, hence disrupting the lives of the people and development activities in the area (Mark, 2011). Banditry and cattle rustling activities is mostly prevalent in the Northwestern region of Kenya. This involved stealing cattle of the highest breed or replenishing animals lost through disease outbreaks and drought. These raids have had negative effects to the

communities such as loss of lives, living in fear and destruction of properties. Consequently, various measures are being put in place to manage banditry and cattle rustling menace (Rutto, 2022).

Warfare and cattle rustling among pastoralists in the arid and semi-arid areas of north-eastern Africa date back in pre-colonial times. Before the advent of colonialism, the reason for such activities was mainly ascribed to the territorial expansion of specialized pastoralist groups such as the Maasai, the Nuer, the Pokot, and the Turkana. By entrenching ethnic boundaries, the colonial governments inhibited their further territorial expansion. Cattle raiding, however, continued. After independence, it regained importance and intensified with the spread of modern firearms from the mid-1970s onwards.

A broad range of explanations has since been offered for both the persistence and the changing nature of raiding. In the 1970s, analysis frequently focused on either cultural or ecological variables in explaining the persistence of cattle raiding among East African herders. In a more recent contribution, Sandra Gray and colleagues portray raiding as a mal adaptive cultural institution in which the value of cattle is placed above that of human beings. They argue that in attempting to preserve their cultural identity, pastoralists undermine their biological survival (Greiner, 2013).

Some societies in Tanzania namely, Masaai, Barabaig and Nyaturu have their livelihood largely dependent on livestock husbandry also have found themselves in trouble due prolonging drought seasons that results into scarcity of grazing land. The climatic change related challenge notwithstanding, Maasai pastoralists in Tanzania,

like many other pastoralists in the world, face a number of acute challenges including a shortage of land for grazing, lack of water, frequent cases of cattle rustling, poor delivery of social services, population increase and a breakdown of traditional institutions of the Maasai people (Theodory and Malipula, 2014).

1.3. Statement of the Problem

Tanzania is reputed to be a peaceful and safe country with strong leadership and governance procedures and strategies compared to most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Economically, majority of Tanzanians are still engaged in agriculture including animal husbandry as primary source of livelihood. The police in collaboration with the community play a significant role in making sure that the whole territory of Tanzania is safe and people are engaged in productive activities for economic development.

Cattle rustling practices in Tanzania have been detected in different pastoralist tribes and regions. Bariadi is among the districts which face incidents of cattle rustling. This occurs despite the determination of the police and community to sustain peaceful environment for pastoralist livelihoods. These incidents of cattle rustling cause losses of properties and human lives and bring a feeling of insecurity and fear that does not allow local people to engage into productive pastoral activities. As a result, pastoralists find themselves in precarious and difficult environment that hinder their normal activities.

National police and members of local communities are agents of stabilization and prevention of these tragic situations. However, the challenges they face to normalize

this situation are enormous and strategies they use to secure the areas are probably not effective in finding lasting solution to this problem. Therefore, systematic studies are required to look into different angles of this problem using current state of art in order to get new insights into advanced theories and practices that can improve knowledge and practice of cattle rustling prevention in Tanzania.

Scholars in different countries have been engaged in assessment of this problem and their contributions have been considered valuable and useful (Theodory and Malipula, 2014; Kimaiyo, 2016; Dieng et al., 2017; Mbah et al., 2020; and Rutto, 2022). However, available body of knowledge does not yet contain sufficient narratives and practices of cattle rustling prevention from Tanzanian perspectives and does not have sufficient data on the role of the police in leadership and governance of communities in the fight against and prevention of cattle rustling. Using a case of Bariadi District, this study engaged in bridging this gap in literature and in development practice by evaluating cattle rustling prevention in the Bariadi District focusing on the leadership role of police.

1.4. Objectives of the Research

1.4.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess cattle rustling prevention in the Bariadi District focusing on the role of police.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

The study aimed at achieving the following specific objectives:

i. To assess attitude and behavior of police force toward cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District

ii.   To examine the collaboration between the police force and community members to prevent cattle rustling   in Bariadi District; and

iii.   To assess community empowerment by police force in prevention of cattle rustling in Bariadi District.

1.5 Research Questions

The study aimed at addressing the following research questions: -

i.   What is the attitude and behavior of police force toward cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District?

ii.   How the police force collaborates with community members to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District?

iii.   How the community is empowered by the police force to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is significant to academicians and researchers since it contributes to knowledge generation in the area of leadership and governance. This study would increase the body of knowledge available in literature dealing with this issue in Tanzania. Both students and lecturers would have access to ground and evidence-based knowledge to complement their theoretical based curriculum. It improves communication among scholars and scientific community members through journal and book chapter publication and online materials for the purpose of education and information.

This study is also significant to policy makers and planners since it contributes to evaluation of plans and strategies available to solve problems in the study area. The

folks may have different approaches from the officers in solving problems, so by facilitating participation, there can be agreement and mutual improvement among government officials and population on how best the problem can be solved for the purpose of sustainable development. Furthermore, local government authorities can base on the research produced evidence to further their agenda and meet the needs of the community without compromising relevance, effectiveness and quality of policy interventions and programs.

Finally, this study is significant for innovation purpose. Researcher would increase the awareness of the public about the importance of the problem of cattle rustling and the intervention of the police in addressing it, so it may require innovation in terms of strategies used as literature from other countries can highlight those failed attempts as compared to successful attempts. Through education of decision makers, innovative approaches and methods can be adopted to further integration of theories and practice to come up with a synthesis that can contribute to service availability in a manner that is supported by knowledge for improvement and development of the study area. This would facilitate effective deployment of resources and handling demands of clients in a more sustainable manner.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study is limited in terms of scope as it is only seeking to find evidence from Bariadi district and not in other districts in Tanzania. It is narrowed in scope as it is concerned only with cattle rustling and role of police leadership in curbing these crimes and insecurities. It has no other concerns though they may be relevant as well but the researcher has decided to focus only on this angle of the subject matter as this

is where the gap in literature is found and this is what needs to be addressed.

Furthermore, the researcher has adopted critical methodological measures to study this problem and these are very specific to the problem of interest, therefore the study adopted particular methods and avoid others in order to maintain coherence, logic, and order of investigation. It also focused on sample within the population and not the entire population. Finally, this research has limited scope in terms of resources and time as it is a one-time activity that covered a particular period; it is not an ongoing endeavour that would expand to many years. It lasted for a short period enough to complete a degree of master in leadership and governance.

1.8   Organization of the Dissertation

Five Chapters make up the structure of this study. The background of the study, the problem statement, the research objectives, the research questions, the significance of the study, and the scope of the study are all covered in chapter one. Chapter 2 discusses the literature review, which includes a theoretical framework, operational definitions of terms, and other issues pertaining to the problem being discussed as well as the research gap.

The third chapter covers the research strategy used in the study, the research design, the study area, and sampling in terms of the method, the type, and the sample size, all of which are illustrated. Methods and tools for data collection are also available. The chapter also includes a data analysis plan with ethical consideration, reliability, and thematic discussion. The analysis, presentation of findings and discussions are in Chapter 4.

The study summary, conclusions, and recommendations, as well as suggestions for additional research, are all included in chapter five. With the reference and appendices, the study is finished.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERETURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This second chapter is about literature review in the area of cattle rustling. It contains current literature related to this study. In this chapter, the researcher presents the definition of key concepts, the theoretical framework, empirical literature review, gap in literature and conceptual framework. This chapter clarifies concepts and puts theoretical foundations that guide and are related to this study in order to establish links with previous scholars who have contributed to generating knowledge in this area.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions

2.2.1 Cattle Rustling

This refers to the stealing or planning, organizing, attempting, aiding or abetting the stealing of livestock by any person from one community or country to another, where the theft involves use of dangerous weapons and violence (EAPCCO, 2008).

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

2.3.1 Structural Conflict Theory

Structural conflict theorists emphasize the competing interests of groups as prime motivations of conflict. The theory identifies the primary sources of conflict to be in the social, economic and political organization of society and the nature of the strength of ties within and between communities. Structural conflict approach presents a broader range of underlying factors, which may be the cause of a breakout in internal conflicts. Economic and social factors are the major conflict determinants.

However, political and institutional factors that include state structure, discriminatory politics, intergroup politics, elite politics and security are also considered. Ethnic factors, which include geography, demography and physical geography, are also considered. Structural conflict theorists contend that security factors influenced by the geography of the area, regional military environment and refugees contribute towards protracted conflict (Uttervulge, 1999).

Many of the mentioned factors contributed to cattle rustling conflict. Geographical mountains, valley terrain, roads can influence security personnel. Moreover, regional conflicts in the region can exacerbate conflicts. Additionally, ethnic factors, as maintained by the theorists can contribute to conflicts. Armed conflicts are making it hard for the police to combat these crimes.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 Influence of Attitude and Behavior on Cattle Rustling Prevention

Numerous conflict studies between farmers and herders have been written, but they differ in their emphasis on the socioeconomic, cultural, political, and religious distinctions between the two groups even if they engage in similar economic activities. Although conflicts between the two communities in Kaduna state have recently escalated, they are not a new phenomenon in Nigeria and have not gotten much attention (Badamasi, 2020). This encouraged Badamasi (2020) to look into why the escalation occurred within the specified time frame. Using both Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and in-depth face to face interview, qualitative data was collected from a total of 29 respondents drawn from Kaduna State in Nigeria.

Furthermore, secondary data were extracted from various reports and documentary using MAXQDA 2018 software for thematic analysis. The ABC Galtonian triangle model's variables of behavior, attitudes, and contradictions were used for interpretation. The study's findings suggested that a variety of attitudinal and behavioral factors influenced the two groups' already-existing, irreconcilable value discrepancies, intensifying the conflict over resources between: loss of intergroup relations; superiority complex; and cattle rustling, which emerged as a central conflict strategy amid contradictory values.

South Sudan has remarkable livestock resources, estimated at over 11.7 million cattle, 12.1 million sheep, and 12.4 million goats, putting it sixth in Africa. Livestock is kept by more than 85 percent of South Sudanese households, with 950,000 livestock keepers practice both pastoralism and agro-pastoralism. Despite the fact that the country has a large number of livestock, livestock rearing and farming communities are plagued by cattle rustling. The pastoral tribes of South Sudan, like many other tribes in Africa, have historically engaged in cattle rustling traditions that frequently led to cycles of inter-tribal warfare as a result of competition for resources. Cattle raiding has been a concern for pastoralist communities in South Sudan for decades.

Young raiders using automatic weapons and machetes have made rustling even more hazardous over the years of strife. Since South Sudan's independence in 2011, according to local NGOs, more than 5,000 civilians have died in cattle raids (Sebit, 2017). This influenced Sebit (2017) to carry out an exploratory mixed method research design aiming at investigating the causes and effects of cattle rustling in

South Sudanese Communities involving five South Sudanese states of Unity, Lake, Jonglei, Warrap, and Central Equatoria. Qualitative data were collected using interview and observation, while, thematic analysis was used to analyse the data. The findings revealed that cattle rustling had been going on for years among the tribes, with sophisticated automatic firearms being used. Marriage/remarriage, pride, revenge, accumulation of wealth (resources), joblessness, poverty, and trade in livestock were shown to be the most common causes of rustling.

Additionally, it emphasizes how many innocents' lives are lost and how many properties are harmed during the process. Quantitative data was collected using a questionnaire from a total of 544 respondents, who were selected using both stratified and cluster sampling methods. The findings showed that attitude, norms, and control significantly contributed to the perception and cause of cattle rustling and significantly explained cattle rustling intention. Thus, there was a significant and strong correlation between intention and attitudes, norms, and control. However, there is a correlation between gender and literacy.

Alternatively, norms and attitude are significantly correlated, and control is significantly correlated with both. Before cattle rustling activities worsen, the study recommended the establishment of agricultural extension, educational services, particularly for women and youth, comprehensive disarmament, and chief empowerment, among other things. Finally, the analysis revealed that cattle rustling is influence by gender, age, literacy, attitude, norms, and cattle rustling control, which dictates cattle rustling intention, and as remedies, the study recommended the establishment of educational services, particularly for women and youth, agricultural

extension, comprehensive disarmament, and chief empowerment.

PRA trainers and practitioners throughout the world have discovered that individual attitudes and behaviors are essential for fundamental involvement. Despite how effective PRA methods have been, attitudes and behavior are more important than methods (Kumar, 1996). Trainers and practitioners have discovered that "we" — the outsider experts - rather than "them" - the locals, the marginalized, and the poor - pose the most challenge to development. We have repeatedly surged in and exercised dominance, establishing our reality while denying that of the weak and vulnerable. For the poor to be empowered, we must engage differently, adapt, and stop being technology's teachers, controllers, and transferors. Instead, we must become facilitators, conveners, and supporters who help the weak and marginalized communicate and analyze their reality and make plans and decisions. For this, we must adjust our behavior; our attitudes must also change.

2.4.2 Influence of Collaboration on Cattle Rustling Prevention

The people of the rural communities in Kaduna State, Nigeria, have experienced great sorrow as a result of the increasing nature of cattle rustling. The threat has been putting the state and local governments' efforts to stop crime to the test for a while (Bashir *et al*., 2018). This encouraged Bashir, *et al*., (2018) to conduct an empirical study to evaluate the current preventive strategies for cattle rustling in Kaduna State's rural communities. Using in-depth interviews, qualitative data were collected from heads of herdsmen, vigilante members, community leaders, and selected security agents, drawn using purposive sampling, while, the collected data were analysed using Nnvivo 11.

The study's findings revealed that the state government uses police, vigilante groups, and civil defense to prevent cattle rustling. Further findings revealed that security agents such as civil defense and police were the most effective in preventing the threat; however, the entire preventive approach is limited to a few problems. According to the study, community policing and government responsiveness would go a long way toward resolving the persistent issue in the study area.

Cattle rustling is a violent activity in which pastoral communities rob one another of their livestock. Cattle rustling is thought to have negative effects on community development levels because it interferes with participation in and implementation of development incentives that open doors for people to advance in life. Researchers have discovered that poverty and drought, with the latter resulting in low yields, are the main causes of stock theft (Anyango *et al*., 2017). This catalyzed Anyango *et al*. (2017) to undertake a parallel convergent mixed method study to investigate the socio-economic effects of cattle-rustling in Borabu Sub-County, Nyamira County in Kenya.

The study was underpinned by three theories, namely, the Queer Ladder Theory of Mobility, social cubism theory, and the Alien Conspiracy Theory. In tandem with the study's objectives, both quantitative and qualitative data were concurrently collected from a total of 258 respondents drawn using proportionate, stratified and simple random sampling techniques, from cattle herders, youths, county school heads and education directors and community members including elders and religious leaders of Borabu Sub-County. Quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics and presented in pie charts and frequency tables, whereas qualitative data was

analysed using content analysis, which also included thematic organization and data transformation.

The results of this study showed that economic gains, traditional practices, illiteracy, marginalization, and poor governance tendencies all contributed to cattle rustling in Borabu Sub-County. The study concluded that cattle rustling had stymied different types of development. The right to life, for example, was being violated by raiders who stole, destroyed property, and killed people. The right to food and property was also violated during the raiding, forcing the community to rely on relief food, as a result, the development of social and physical infrastructure has stalled.

As a result, the study recommended that the community be educated on modern ways of life, including methods of adapting to the current times. As a result, the study recommended that the community be educated on modern ways of life, including methods of adapting to the current times. Furthermore, to improve the situation in the area, the government, in collaboration with nongovernmental organizations, should invest in infrastructure development in order to implement development initiatives.

Cattle rustling are known as the stealing of grazing cattle. The phrase has a historical United States colloquial etymology, and it refers to a situation in which pioneer farmers lost cattle while grazing on vast ranges that were challenging to police. Cattle rustling has historically been motivated by the criminal desire to expropriate cows for meat or for sale (Okoli & Okpaleke, 2014). As a result, Okoli and Okpaleke (2014) conducted a study to investigate the phenomenon of cattle rustling in northern

Nigeria in order to highlight its strategic implications for national security. The paper sees that Nigeria's security and public safety are seriously threatened by cattle rustling through qualitative discourse based on secondary sources. This is in light of the terrible effects and consequences of the phenomenon that jeopardizes the nation's security. As a next step, the paper suggests that the government declare cattle rustling a national emergency and implement drastic measures to combat it, such as proactive community policing.

2.4.3 Influence of Collaboration on Cattle Rustling Prevention

In Nigeria, particularly in the northwest, cattle rustling and banditry have grown to be serious threats to security and social life, with far-reaching economic, political, and social repercussions. All efforts to eradicate this security threat have been futile, as cattle rustling and banditry continue to thrive in the country with impunity (Rabi'u & Muhammad, 2022). This led Rabi'u and Muhammad (2022) to conduct research into the causes and effects of cattle rustling and banditry in North-western Nigeria, with a focus on Zamfara State, in which both primary and secondary data were collected.

The study discovered that ungoverned area that acts as a haven for criminals, porous borders, a lackluster security system, and the proliferation of guns are some of the factors contributing to the threat of cattle rustling and banditry. Additionally, the repercussions of banditry and cattle rustling include the displacement of people, the loss of property, the killing of people, and the destruction of livelihoods. As a result, the study advised that the government should provide enough security in order to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the people of Zamfara State. The

government should provide basic necessities and economic assistance to people affected by criminal activity in the state.

The relationship between rural livestock farmers' entrepreneurial perspectives and stock theft is not given much consideration in the fields of business administration or entrepreneurial dominance. Stock theft is not a new phenomenon in South Africa, with traditional interpretations and recorded cases dating back to 1806 (Mabunda, *et al*., 2021). Due to this, Mabunda, *et al*., (2021) conducted a non-empirical research design study to examine criminology explanations of stock theft in relation to rural livestock farmers' entrepreneurial perspectives using the three components of the "Timmons Model of Entrepreneurial Process" in the provinces of the Eastern Cape (EC), Mpumalanga (MP), and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), with a focus on the 2014–2020 fiscal years.

The study's findings revealed that stock theft, rather than expanding business opportunities for rural livestock farmers, would continue to reduce the number of job opportunities. The South African government (at the national, provincial, and local levels), the South African Police Service Stock Theft Units (SAPS STUs), and the agricultural industries, as a collective and commodity organization, would have to seriously consider providing adequate services needed to bring workable solutions for the initiation of entrepreneurial activities in the chosen provinces.

Rusting cattle is an ancient practice of stealing for economic or social gain. Even in the American Old West, where it was a serious offense, this practice was reported, and it frequently led to vigilante lynchings (Kaprom, 2013). This catalyzed Kaprom

(2013) to investigate the effects of cattle rustling on economic development of Masol in the West Pokot County. Quantitative data were collected from a total of 175 respondents drawn from pastoralists and young herders drawn using convenience sampling and the collected qualitative data were analysed using descriptive methods, while, quantitative data were interpreted using proportions and frequencies using tables. The results showed that cattle rustling had a detrimental effect on the region's economic growth. The study recommended prioritizing community empowerment and encouraging diversification into other economic activities such as farming.

2.5 Research Gaps

This review of literature has highlighted key issues raised by scholars who contributed to the knowledge development in the field of cattle rustling. This literature showed that the problem of cattle rustling is real in various part s of the world and contribute to losses of human lives and properties. It also shows different measures and strategies that have been adopted to address this problem including police interventions in various parts of the world like South Africa (Mabunda *et al*., 2021), in Nigeria (Okoli & Okpaleke, 2014; Bashir *et al*., 2018; Rabi'u & Muhammad, 2022), in Kenya (Anyango *et al*., 2017), South Soudan (Sebit, 2017).

These studies agreed on the point that cattle rustling are still a serious security issue despite powerful police interventions. However, scholars have not yet discussed the issue of police and community integrated approach in curbing this problem. Studies on cattle rustling in Tanzania are still scarce and the police jamii approach used in Tanzania is not yet well known in literature. Therefore, this study addressed this gap in literature by showing the leadership role of police in cattle rustling prevention in

Tanzania focusing on Bariadi district.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This conceptual framework provides pictorial representation relationship among the variables used in this research. The model is based on rural participatory appraisal methodology which focuses on participation of local community in assessing needs and evaluating interventions. It is applied in this study in order to understand community participation and police interventions in addressing the problem of cattle rustling.
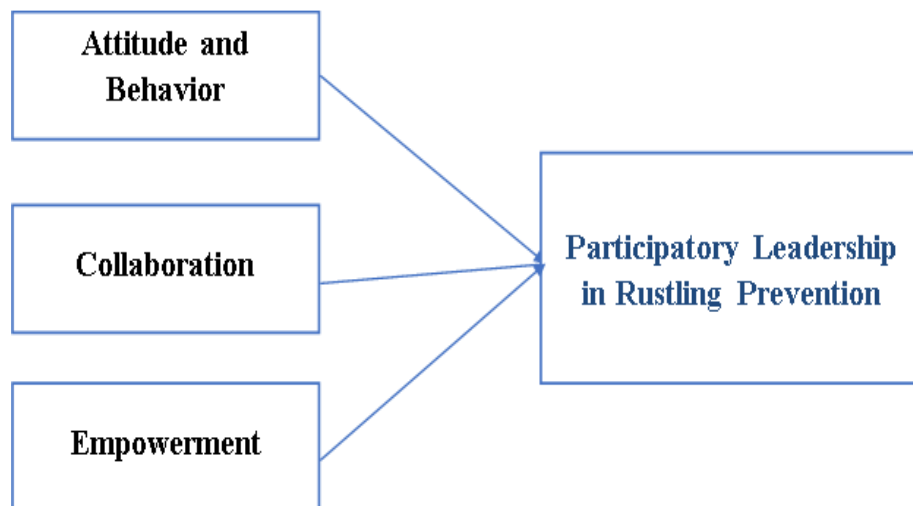
Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study
Source: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) framework adopted from Narayanasamy (2009).

2.7 Chapter Summary

The chapter began with definitions of the various terms used in this study. The theoretical literature was then carefully examined in order to determine the framework and theory to be used in the study. Furthermore, numerous approaches were investigated following an empirical review of the literature, which examined the work of other researchers who conducted comparable studies. The gaps that

formed the basis of this study were made clear by this analysis. The gaps that formed the basis of this study were made clear by this analysis. The conceptual framework was subsequently developed, which featured examples of numerous variables (including dependent and independent variables).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is the systematic way to resolve research problem where by a researcher would use to address the objectives of the study and would come up with data that would be captured via different methods. This chapter presents the method techniques to be used to carry out the study in particular; it discussed the research design, the geographical study area and target population, sample size, the sampling techniques, the source and method of data collection and analysis. It further presented validity and reliability of research design and ethical considerations employed in this study.

3.2 Research Design

A research design serves as a guiding plan for researchers, helping them collect and analyze data in line with their research objectives and questions (Kumar, 2018). This particular study adopted a case study design, which involves a written depiction of a specific situation focusing on a small group (Rahi, 2017). This design allows for the collection of firsthand information regarding the dynamics and challenges related to the roles of the Tanzania police force in preventing cattle theft. A case study is a qualitative research approach that entails a thorough investigation of a particular case, such as an individual, group, organization, community, or event.

The primary goal of a case study was to explore a phenomenon within its natural context, gaining a comprehensive understanding of its intricacies and generating detailed and extensive data. Data for this case study collected using methods such as

interviews, observation, and document analysis, drawing information from multiple sources. The researcher also employed triangulation, which involves collecting data from diverse sources to verify the findings. The selection of a case study design was driven by the researcher's aim to minimize uncertainty, prevent potential misinterpretations, and leverage the flexibility of this design to employ various data collection methods (Creswell, 2014).

3.3 Research Approach

Research approach can be defined as the collection of procedures and plans that decide the method and type of data to be collected (Creswell, 2002). The study employed qualitative research approach which generate non numerical data and is used to understand peoples' beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behavior and interaction.

3.4 Unit of Analysis and Unit of Observation

Berg (2007) defines units of analysis as the social entities that are the main focus of the proposed study, while units of observation refer to the subjects, objects, items, or entities from which data is collected or characteristics are measured (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). In study, the unit of analysis was the examination of the impacts of policing strategies on cattle rustling in Bariadi District. The units of observation, on the other hand, included various groups such as local community residents (including elders, youth, and women) of Nyangokolwa ward in Bariadi District, district administration officers, police officers in Nyangokolwa ward, leaders of peace and conflict NGOs, as well as religious leaders in Nyangokolwa ward. Additionally, social, economic, and cultural institutions in this area were also considered as units of observation.

3.5 Area of the Study

The research took place in Bariadi District, situated in the northern region of Tanzania and southeastern area of Lake Victoria. The district is located between the latitudes of 20°15' and 30°10' south of the Equator and longitudes of 33°40' and 35°10' east of Greenwich. This particular area was deliberately chosen due to its notable prevalence of cattle theft cases within the country. The study specifically focused on Nyangokolwa ward, which is one of the nine wards comprising Bariadi District.

3.6 Target Population

Sounders *et al*. (2017) describe the population as the complete set of collected data on which the study findings are based. For the purpose of this analysis, the research focused on specific groups within Nyangokolwa, including National prosecution officers, senior police officers, junior police officers, community policing members, and security agencies. The police officers consisted of regular police, administration police, anti-stock theft union, and police reservists. The population size at Nyangokolwa ward had 29,520people (population censu2022) whereby100 individuals, distributed across different roles as indicated in Table 1. Additionally, the study also included successful community policing members and victims of crime in the Nyangokolwa area as part of the target population.

Table 3. 1: Sample Size and Categories of Respondent at Nyangokolwa Area

NO	PERSONNEL	SIZE
1	National prosecution officers	**05**
2	Senior police officers	05
3	Junior police officers	25
4	Community policing members	35
5	Victim of crime	30
	TOTAL	**100**

Source: Researcher (2023).

3.7 Sample Size

Sample size refers to a subset of the population that is selected to represent the entire population. The selected samples are expected to provide insights and perspectives that reflect the beliefs of the entire population (Kothari, 2017). For this study, the sample size consisted of 100 respondents. The participants included senior police officers, junior police officers, and victims of crime. The researcher made efforts to conduct interviews with key individuals such as the National Prosecution Officer (NPO), Officer Commanding District (OCD), Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department (OC-CID), and Officer Commanding Station (OCS). Additionally, 25 questionnaires were distributed to junior police officers, while 70 questionnaires were distributed among community policing members and victims of crime.

3.8 Sampling Technique

The researcher employed purposive and convenience sampling methods to gather relevant information from specific respondents. Purposive sampling allows the researcher to select individuals who possess the required information and experience related to the study's objective of preventing cattle rustling in Bariadi District (Bryman & Bell, 2017). This approach ensures that the researcher works with respondents who can provide valuable insights.

In this study, the researcher used purposive sampling to select senior police officers for interviews and 25 junior police officers from Nyangokolwa who received a questionnaire to gather appropriate information from targeted respondents. For victims of crime, the researcher utilized convenience sampling. This method

involves selecting individuals based on ease of recruitment, without aiming to represent the entire population. The researcher chose this sampling approach as it allows for a convenient selection of respondents without the need for extensive criteria or representation considerations.

3.9 Source of Data

Data for this study were sourced from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data, as defined by Kothari (2017), refers to data collected afresh and for the first time, making it original in nature. On the other hand, secondary data, also defined by Kothari (2017), encompasses existing data or information that has already been collected. Secondary data can include journals, works by other researchers, books, maps, and reports from individuals or organizations directly or indirectly involved in cattle theft prevention (Sunders et al, 2017). To collect the necessary data, various research instruments and methods were employed. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with senior police officers, while questionnaires were administered to junior police officers and victims of crime in Nyangokolwa, Bariadi district. These methods focused on gathering information specifically related to the roles of the Tanzania police force in preventing cattle theft.

3.10   Data Collection Instruments

The researcher plans to utilize primary data collection methods to gather information directly from the field. This involved conducting semi-structured interviews and distributing questionnaires to the participants. According to Mugenda (2015), the utilization of a qualitative approach is emphasized for primary data collection. The researcher employed this method to delve deeper into the information provided by

the research participants. By relying on primary data collected specifically for this study, a more comprehensive understanding of the research topic can be achieved.

3.10.1   Semi-Structured Interview

Kothari (2004) highlighted several reasons for the use of semi-structured interviews, including the provision of freedom and flexibility to the researcher when posing questions to ensure a better understanding by the interviewees. These interviews also offer an opportunity to delve deep into the research problem by asking relevant questions in a random manner, without limitations. In this study, the researcher utilized semi-structured interviews by orally and directly presenting the questions to five (05) key individuals such as the National Prosecution Officer (NPO), Officer Commanding District (OCD), Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department (OC-CID), and Officer Commanding Station (OCS) in Nyangokolwa. The questions were based on the research objectives and were prepared in advance, following the guidance provided in the interview guide.

3.10.2 Questionnaire

In this study, the researcher formulated various research questions focusing on the roles of the Tanzania Police force in preventing cattle stealing. a 95questionnaire question was provided to respondents with the opportunity to express their agreement or disagreement on different aspects related to these roles. The questionnaires used in the study included closed-ended questions, which were clearly indicated in the research questionnaires. As described by Sappleton (2017), a questionnaire is a research tool that consists of a series of questions and prompts designed to gather information from respondents.

3.10.3 Personal Observation

According to Kothari (2017), the personal observation method is not dependent on the willingness of respondents to actively participate, making it less demanding in terms of cooperation. In this study, the researcher collected data through the observation method. The researcher conducted the study by directly observing and documenting the roles of the Tanzania Police force in preventing cattle stealing especially how police officers respond to crime when reported.

3.11 Data Analysis

Data analysis involves examining the collected data from a survey or experiment and drawing deductions, making inferences, and supporting decision-making (Cameron, 2015). In this study, the qualitative data were analysed and interpreted using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis focuses on the content, messages, conversations, activities, and situations in order to identify underlying meanings. It is an inductive approach that derives themes and sub-themes directly from the data, rather than pre-established by the researcher (Dawson, 2017). For the interview data, the researcher recorded the conversations using a sound recorder, particularly a mobile phone. The recorded interviews were then be analysed by identifying and jotting down the common themes that emerge. The collected data were transcribed, translated, coded, classified, and a report was written based on the analysis (Broun & Clerk, 2006).

3.12 Ethical Consideration

Conducting this qualitative research necessitates strict adherence to ethical principles and social science research guidelines (Kumar, 2018). Ethical considerations, as

described by Kothari (2004), involve applying fundamental ethical principles to various aspects of scientific research. In this study, the researcher was conscious of these ethical principles and adhered to ethical and legal obligations accordingly. Prior to the study, the researcher obtained informed consent from participants, as emphasized by Bryman and Bell (2017), ensuring that participants have a clear understanding of the research objectives and procedures. Throughout the research process, the researcher upheld ethical standards and codes, considering the privacy and anonymity of participants. Information shared by one respondent was kept confidential and not disclosed to others, as each respondent deserves respect and confidentiality. During the data analysis phase, the researcher ensured honest and unbiased analysis of the data.

3.13. Reliability and Validity

Mohajan (2017) highlights the significance of reliability and validity as crucial elements in assessing the measurement instruments or tools employed in research. These two features play a fundamental role in ensuring the quality and accuracy of research outcomes. The purpose of this discussion was to examine the validity and reliability of the measurement instruments utilized in the research study.

3.13.1 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Reliability of a research instrument refers to the consistency of its results when used repeatedly. It measures the extent to which the instrument produces the same outcome consistently across multiple trials. If the results can be replicated using the same methodology, the research is considered reliable (Joppe, 2020). To assess reliability, the researcher conducted a pilot study or pre-tests the instruments before

the actual study. This helped the researcher to determine the stability of the results and ensure that the research instruments provide accurate and consistent responses.

3.13.2 Validity of the Research Instrument

Validity refers to the extent to which a data collection instrument accurately measures what it intends to measure. In this study, the data collection instruments underwent a validation process to ensure that they provide relatively reliable responses. The validation of these instruments aims to make them clear and unambiguous, minimizing any potential for misinterpretation (Bryman, 2016). To ascertain the quality of the research tools, the researcher developed a conceptual framework that demonstrates the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, as outlined in Chapter One. Additionally, the researcher compared the current research outcomes with previous studies on the same topic to validate the findings, as the study focuses on the roles of the Tanzania Police force in preventing cattle stealing. Researcher ensured got informed consent from relevant authority for data collection.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS, ANALYSIS, DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the research as well as the analysis and discussion of findings. This chapter had four major parts. First of all, it presents demographic information related to the respondents of the study. Secondly, to assess attitude and behavior of police force toward cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. Third, to examine the collaboration between the police force and community members to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District; and finally, to assess community empowerment by police force in prevention of cattle rustling in Bariadi District.

4.2 Demographic Information

The demographic information presents the demographic characteristics of respondents. It includes the age, gender, and marital status, level of education, occupation, and work experience of respondents. These characteristics have an influence on the responses given and on the quality of data that have been collected.

4.3 Age of Respondents

The study examined the age of respondents. Answers were divided into different age groups. It was observed that majority of respondents 40% were in the 26 – 35 age group. More information about age distribution is found in the Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Age of Respondents

	Age range	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	18-25	7	7.4	7.4	7.4
	26-35	38	40.0	40.0	47.4
Valid	36-45	26	27.4	27.4	74.7
	46-55	12	12.6	12.6	87.4
	Above 55	12	12.6	12.6	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.3.1 Marital Status of Respondents

This study examined the marital status of respondents. The marital status included single and married categories. The findings revealed that married people were majority 74.7% compared to single people 25.3%. The findings are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Marital Status of Respondents

	Status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Single	24	25.3	25.3	25.3
Valid	Married	71	74.7	74.7	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.3.2 Gender of Respondents

This study examined the gender of respondents. The sample included both male and female. Findings showed that majority of respondents were male 85.3% compared to female 34.7%. The findings are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Gender of Respondents

	Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Male	62	65.3	65.3	65.3
Valid	Female	33	34.7	34.7	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.3.3 Occupation of Respondents

This study evaluated the occupation of respondents. The occupation of respondents was a characteristic necessary in order to find their involvement in cattle rustling. Findings of the study revealed that majority of respondents 49.4% were peasants while other 31.6% were police men and women.

Table 4.4: Occupation of Respondents

	Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Peasant	46	48.4	48.4	48.4
	Business Men/Women	9	9.5	9.5	57.9
Valid	Police	30	31.6	31.6	89.5
	Public Prosecutor	10	10.5	10.5	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023)

4.3.4 Work Experience of Respondents

This study assessed the work experience of respondents. It showed that the majority of respondents had worked for more than 10 years in their field. Findings are presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Work Experience of Respondents

	Time (Yrs.)	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1-2 years	18	18.9	18.9	18.9
	3-5 years	7	7.4	7.4	26.3
Valid	6-9 years	25	26.3	26.3	52.6
	10 years or more	45	47.4	47.4	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data,(2023).

4.4 Influence of the Leadership Role of Police on Attitude and Behaviour on Cattle Rustling Prevention in the Bariadi District

In this section, the study assessed the influence of the leadership role of police on attitude and behavior on cattle rustling prevention in the Bariadi District. The findings are presented in different.

4.4.1 Awareness about Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

The researcher assessed the awareness level concerning cattle rustling in Bariadi District. The majority of respondents about 93.7% agreed that they are aware of cattle rustling in Bariadi District. This high level of awareness shows that this phenomenon of cattle rustling is a well-known in the study area, these findings are consistent with those of Sebit (2017) and Badamasi (2020). These findings are represented in Table 4.6**.**

Table 4.6: Aware of Cattle Rustling In Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Neutral	4	4.2	4.2	6.3
	Agree	36	37.9	37.9	44.2
	Strongly Agree	53	55.8	55.8	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.2 Views on Whether the Measures That Should e Taken to Prevent Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

This study involved the views of respondents on the measures that should be taken to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. The study found that the majority of

respondents 88.3% agreed that measures should be taken to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District, these findings are confluent with those of Sebit (2017) who agreed the existence of the problem and suggested some measured such as educational service. These findings are represented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Views on Whether The Measures Should be Taken to Prevent Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	3	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Neutral	9	9.5	9.5	12.6
	Agree	46	48.4	48.4	61.1
	strongly agree	37	38.9	38.9	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.3 Whether Police have the Capacity and Capability to Prevent Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

The study examined whether police has the capacity and capability to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. Findings of the study show that majority of respondents 72.6% agreed that there are capacity and capability to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. This shows that respondents have confidence in the capacity of the police to prevent cattle rustling. These findings are represented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Views Whether Police Have the Capacity and Capability to Prevent Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	13	13.7	13.7	13.7
	Neutral	13	13.7	13.7	27.4
	Agree	44	46.3	46.3	73.7
	Strongly Agree	25	26.3	26.3	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.4 Whether Respondents Think that Police Actually Prevent Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

The study assessed whether the police actually prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. The findings of the study showed that majority of respondents 72.6% agreed that police forces actually prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. This shows that there are serious efforts made by the police to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. This study is in line with that of Bashir *et al*. (2018), who found that civil defense and police were the most effective in preventing the threat. The summary of the findings is given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Whether Policemen/Women can Actually Prevent Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	8	8.4	8.4	8.4
	Neutral	18	18.9	18.9	27.4
	Agree	42	44.2	44.2	71.6
	strongly agree	27	28.4	28.4	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.5 Whether Police Forces Have Succeeded to Prevent Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

The study evaluated whether police forces have succeeded to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. Findings of the study showed that majority of respondents 44.2% agreed that police forces have succeeded to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. However, about 29.5% disagreed on whether police forces have succeeded to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. This study is not consistent with that of Bashir, *et al*. (2018), who found that civil defense and police were the most effective in preventing the threat. However, this study is not consistent with a study of Rabi'u

and Muhammad (2022) who found that inability of the policy and the government in general to provide adequate and appropriate security in some areas amplified cattle rustling cases. These findings are represented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Police has Succeeded to Prevent Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Strongly Disagree	15	15.8	15.8	15.8
	Disagree	13	13.7	13.7	29.5
Valid	Neutral	25	26.3	26.3	55.8
	Agree	42	44.2	44.2	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.6 Whether Police Forces Sympathize With Victims of Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

This study examined whether police forces sympathize with victims of cattle rustling in Bariadi District. Majority of respondents 72.6 agreed that police forces sympathize with victims of cattle rustling in Bariadi District. These findings are to some extent similar to those of Okoli and Okpaleke (2014), who provided evidence that Policy should device drastic measures to curb cattle rustling as it was resulting to national security and public safety. These findings are represented in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Whether Policemen/Women Sympathize with Victims' Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Disagree	9	9.5	9.5	10.5
Valid	Neutral	16	16.8	16.8	27.4
	Agree	44	46.3	46.3	73.7
	Strongly Agree	25	26.3	26.3	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.7   Whether Police Monitor Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

This study evaluated whether police forces monitor cattle rustling in Bariadi District. Findings of the study showed that majority of respondents 52.6% agreed that there are activities related to monitoring cattle rustling by the police in Bariadi District. These findings are similar to those of Bashir *et al*. (2018), but the findings were not confluent with those of Rabi'u and Muhammad (2022) who ascertained that policy and the government inability to provide appropriate security in some areas was the major source of cattle rustling. These findings are represented in table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Police is Monitoring Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Disagree	14	14.7	14.7	16.8
	Neutral	29	30.5	30.5	47.4
	Agree	42	44.2	44.2	91.6
	Strongly Agree	8	8.4	8.4	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023)

4.4.8   Whether Police Intervene on Time to Stop Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

This study evaluated whether police intervene on time to stop cattle rustling in Bariadi District. Finding of the study revealed that majority of respondents 76.8% agreed that the police force intervene on time to stop cattle rustling in Bariadi District. The findings were in line with those of Bashir *et al*. (2018), but were not congruent with those of Okoli and Okpaleke (2014) who found that policy and the government failed to provide security and so, catalyzed cattle rustling incidences.

These findings are represented in table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Police Intervenes on Time to Stop Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	7	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Neutral	15	15.8	15.8	23.2
	Agree	46	48.4	48.4	71.6
	Strongly Agree	27	28.4	28.4	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.9 Whether Police Conduct Investigations When There are Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

The study assessed whether police forces conduct investigation when there are cattle rustling in Bariadi District. Findings show that majority of respondents 67.3% agreed that there are investigations done by the police forces when there are events of cattle rustling in Bariadi District. The findings were consistent with those of Bashir *et al*. (2018), but not with those of Okoli and Okpaleke (2014), who discovered that policy and the government failed to provide security, which exacerbated cattle rustling incidents. These findings are found in the Table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Police conducts investigations when there are cattle rustling in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Disagree	11	11.6	11.6	13.7
	Neutral	18	18.9	18.9	32.6
	Agree	33	34.7	34.7	67.4
	Strongly Agree	31	32.6	32.6	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.10 Whether Police Have Resources Required to Prevent Cattle Rustling tn Bariadi District

The study assessed whether police forces have resources required to prevent cattle in Bariadi District. Findings of this study show that majority of respondents 61.1% agreed that police forces have resources required to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District. These findings were congruent with that of Bashir *et al.* (2018) who revealed that police have resources to tackle cattle rustling. However, the study was not consistent with studies by Rabi'u and Muhammad (2022); Kaprom (2013) and Anyango *et al.* (2017), who ascertained that there are still challenges in addressing cattle rustling including inadequate resources. See findings in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Police Has All Resources Required to Prevent Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	6	6.3	6.3	6.3
	Disagree	20	21.1	21.1	27.4
	Neutral	11	11.6	11.6	38.9
	Agree	39	41.1	41.1	80.0
	Strongly Agree	19	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

According to these findings, it can be concluded that majority of respondents agreed that the leadership of the police forces has influence on attitude and behavior on cattle rustling prevention in the Bariadi District. This is revealed through the views that police forces are aware of the cattle rustling, they take measures, they have capability, they actually prevent cattle rustling; furthermore, they investigate incidences of cattle rustling, have enough resources, and intervenes on time to stop cattle rustling in Bariadi District.

4.4.11 Effect of the Leadership Role of the Police on Collaboration with Communities Concerning Cattle Rustling Prevention in the Bariadi District

This section examines the effect of the leadership role of the police on collaboration with communities concerning cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.

4.4.12 Whether Police Educate Community Members about Cattle Rustling in Bariadi District

This study investigated whether police educate community members about cattle rustling in Bariadi District. Findings of the study revealed that majority of respondents 63.2% agreed that police educate community members about cattle rustling in Bariadi District. These findings were in line with that of Rabi'u and Muhammad (2022) who recommended provision of basic necessities and economic assistance to the affected areas; Mabunda *et al.* (2021) who recommended for entrepreneurial activities to the affected areas; and Kaprom (2013) recommended community empowerment and encouraging diversification into other economic activities such as farming. These findings are presented in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16: Police Educate Community Members about Cattle Rustling In Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	9	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Disagree	13	13.7	13.7	23.2
	Neutral	13	13.7	13.7	36.8
	Agree	30	31.6	31.6	68.4
	Strongly Agree	30	31.6	31.6	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.13 Whether Police and Community Collaborate in Making Policies Related To Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

This study investigated whether police and community collaborate in making policies related to cattle prevention in Bariadi District. Findings of the study revealed that majority of respondents 70.5% agreed that police and community collaborate in making policies related to cattle prevention in Bariadi District. These findings were in line with those of Bashir *et al.* (2018) who found that cattle rustling prevention was collaborative activity. However, these findings did not collaborate with a study by Casellas & Wallace (2020) who found that they were no collaboration. Findings are presented in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Police and Community Collaborate In Making Policies Related to Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Disagree	6	6.3	6.3	9.5
	Neutral	19	20.0	20.0	29.5
	Agree	34	35.8	35.8	65.3
	Strongly Agree	33	34.7	34.7	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023)

4.4.14 Police and Community Collaborate in Sharing Information Concerning Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

This study investigated whether police and community collaborate in sharing information concerning cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. Findings of this study revealed that majority of respondents 88.4% agreed that police and community collaborate in sharing information concerning cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. The findings agreed with those of Bashir *et al.* (2018), who discovered that

cattle rustling prevention was a collaborative effort. However, these findings did not

agree with those of Casellas and Wallace (2020) and Atilano-Tang (2023), who

discovered that there was no collaboration. Findings are presented in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Police and Community Collaborate in Sharing Information Concerning Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Disagree	2	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Neutral	9	9.5	9.5	11.6
Valid	Agree	47	49.5	49.5	61.1
	Strongly Agree	37	38.9	38.9	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.15 Whether Police and Community Collaborate in Monitoring Cattle Rustling

The study examined whether police and community collaborate in monitoring cattle

rustling. Findings of the study revealed that majority of respondents 64.2% agreed

that police and community collaborate in monitoring cattle rustling. The findings

agreed with those of Bashir *et al.* (2018), who discovered that cattle rustling

prevention was a collaborative effort. However, these findings did not agree with

those of Casellas and Wallace (2020) and Atilano-Tang (2023), who discovered that

there was no collaboration. The summary of these findings is given in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19: Police and Community Collaborate in Monitoring Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Strongly disagree	3	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Disagree	11	11.6	11.6	14.7
Valid	Neutral	20	21.1	21.1	35.8
	Agree	25	26.3	26.3	62.1
	Strongly agree	36	37.9	37.9	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023)

4.4.16 Police and Community Collaboration in Planning Strategies for Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

The study investigated whether police and community collaborate in planning strategies for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi district. Findings of the study revealed that majority of respondents 57.9% agreed that there is police and community collaboration in planning strategies for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi district. The study's findings were in line with that of Bashir *et al*. (2018), who revealed that cattle rustling prevention was a collaborative effort. However, these findings did not agree with those of Casellas and Wallace (2020) and Atilano-Tang (2023), who discovered that there was no collaboration. Summary of the findings is presented in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20: Police and Community Collaborate In Planning Strategies for Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Disagree	18	18.9	18.9	18.9
	Neutral	22	23.2	23.2	42.1
Valid	Agree	13	13.7	13.7	55.8
	Strongly Agree	42	44.2	44.2	100.0
	Total	95	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.17 Police and Community Collaborate in Setting Security Measures Related to Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

The study examined whether police and community collaborate in setting security measures related cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. Findings of this study revealed that majority of respondents 50.5% agreed that there is collaboration between police and community in setting measures related to cattle rustling

prevention in Bariadi District. This study's findings were congruent with that of Bashir, *et al*. (2018) who commended about that the state government uses police, vigilante groups, and civil defense to prevent cattle rustling, however this study's findings was not in line with a study by Atilano-Tang (2023). Summary of these findings is given in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21: Police and Community Collaborate in Setting Security Measures Related to Cattle Rustling Prevention In Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	5	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Disagree	21	22.1	22.1	27.4
	Neutral	21	22.1	22.1	49.5
	Agree	23	24.2	24.2	73.7
	Strongly Agree	25	26.3	26.3	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.18 Whether Police and Community Collaborate in Distributing Weapons for Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

This study examined whether police and community collaborate in distributing weapons for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. Findings of the study revealed that majority of respondents 56% disagreed that police and community collaborate in distributing weapons for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. The findings of this study were not in line with that of Okoli and Okpaleke (2014) who recommended for investing in the infrastructure to the community in a way to fight for cattle rustling. Findings are presented in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Police and Community Collaborate in Distributing Weapons for Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	35	36.8	36.8	36.8
	Disagree	21	22.1	22.1	58.9
	Neutral	28	29.5	29.5	88.4
	Agree	10	10.5	10.5	98.9
	Strongly Agree	1	1.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.19 Whether Police and Community Collaborate in Forming Teams for Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

The study evaluated whether the police and community collaborate in forming teams for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. Findings of the study revealed that majority of respondents 51.5% agreed that police and community collaborate in forming teams for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. The study's conclusions concurred with those of Bashir *et al*. (2018), who found that preventing cattle rustling required teamwork. These results, however, did not support the findings of Casellas and Wallace (2020) or Atilano-Tang (2023), who found no evidence of collaboration. The summary of findings is given in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23: Police and Community Collaborate in Forming Teams for Cattle Rustling Prevention in Baradi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	8	8.4	8.4	8.4
	Disagree	25	26.3	26.3	34.7
	Neutral	13	13.7	13.7	48.4
	Agree	37	38.9	38.9	87.4
	Strongly Agree	12	12.6	12.6	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

4.4.20 Police and Community Collaborate in Evaluating Progress in Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

This study investigated whether police and community collaborate in evaluating progress in cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. Findings of the study showed that majority of respondents 59% agreed that police and community collaborate in evaluating progress in cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. The study's findings agreed with those of Bashir *et al*. (2018), who discovered that preventing cattle rustling required collaboration. These findings, however, contradicted those of Casellas and Wallace (2020) and Atilano-Tang (2023), who found no evidence of collaboration. Findings are presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24: Police and Community Collaborate in Evaluating Progress in Cattle Rustling Prevention In Bariadi District

	Ratings	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	5	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Disagree	16	16.8	16.8	22.1
	Neutral	18	18.9	18.9	41.1
	Agree	30	31.6	31.6	72.6
	Strongly Agree	26	27.4	27.4	100.0
	Total	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Survey data, (2023).

In summary this section has presented the effect of the leadership role of the police on collaboration with communities concerning cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi district. The findings have shown that police collaborate with the community in education, policy making, strategies making, and monitoring, evaluating, information sharing, and forming teams for cattle rustling prevention. However, respondents disagreed that police and community do not collaborate in distributing weapons for cattle rustling prevention.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Overview

This chapter focuses on summarizing the key findings, presenting concluding statements, offering recommendations, and discussing the theoretical and methodological advancements introduced in this study regarding the prevention of cattle rustling in Bariadi District, with a specific emphasis on the leadership role of the police. Additionally, the research acknowledges its limitations and provides directions for future research endeavors.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

This section provided a summary of the key findings from the study. The major purpose of the study was to evaluate cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District focusing on the leadership role of police in Tanzania. A case study design was adopted on evaluating cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District with the following specific objectives: assessing the influence of attitude and behaviour on cattle rustling, examine effect of collaboration on cattle rustling prevention and investigating the methods used on cattle rustling prevention in the Bariadi District focusing on the leadership role of police. The study was guided by Structural conflict theory which emphasizes the competing interests of groups as prime motivations of conflict.

5.3 Concluding Remarks

This research aimed to comprehensively investigate the issue of cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District, with a specific focus on the leadership role of the

police. Employing the case study research paradigm, this study sought to gain a deep understanding of this phenomenon through a multi-faceted approach, involving research participants, direct observation, and a review of pertinent literature.

Careful consideration was given to the selection of research participants who could offer valuable insights and perspectives based on their direct interaction with the cattle rustling issue. Consequently, the research objectives were formulated to address key aspects of the study:

The first objective aimed to evaluate the attitudes and behaviours of the police force in relation to cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District. The findings revealed that a majority of police officers are not only aware of the gravity of cattle rustling but also believe that significant measures should be taken to prevent this phenomenon, and they possess the capacity and capability to contribute to its prevention. Additionally, it was observed that a substantial number of participants agreed that the police were prompt in responding when cattle rustling incidents occurred in Bariadi District.

The second objective sought to investigate the collaboration between the police force and community members in the prevention of cattle rustling in Bariadi District. The results yielded a mixed response: a majority of participants acknowledged that the police and the community collaborated in policymaking and sharing information related to cattle rustling. However, when questioned about the collaboration concerning the distribution of weapons and the establishment of security measures for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District, the majority disagreed, while some remained uncertain.

The third objective aimed to assess the extent to which the police force empowers the community in the prevention of cattle rustling in Bariadi District. Most participants concurred that the police had indeed empowered the community in their efforts to prevent cattle rustling in the district. This empowerment likely played a crucial role in strengthening the community's ability to combat this issue effectively.

In sum, this study utilized a case study approach to explore the complex dynamics of cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District, emphasizing the leadership role of the police. The research objectives examined into the attitudes and behaviours of the police, collaboration between the police and the community, and the empowerment of the community by the police. The nuanced findings shed light on the complexities of this issue and offer valuable insights for future policymaking and interventions in the region.

5.4 Recommendations for Cattle Rustling Prevention in Bariadi District

This study has provided valuable insights into cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District, with a specific focus on the leadership role of the police. The following recommendations are derived from the findings and conclusions of this research and aim to enhance efforts in preventing cattle rustling in the region. Strengthen Police Training and Awareness: Training Programs: Develop and implement specialized training programs for police officers focused on cattle rustling prevention strategies, conflict resolution, and community engagement. Awareness Campaigns: Continue raising awareness among police personnel about the seriousness of cattle rustling and the critical role they play in preventing it.

Enhance Timely Response: Improvement Protocols: Establish clear protocols and guidelines for police response to cattle rustling incidents to ensure timely and effective interventions. Resource Allocation: Allocate sufficient resources, including personnel and equipment, to enable prompt responses to reported incidents. Foster Community-Police Collaboration: Community Policing: Expand and promote community policing initiatives, encouraging active participation of community members in decision-making processes related to cattle rustling prevention. Information Sharing: Facilitate regular information sharing between the police and the community, emphasizing the importance of cooperation in tackling the issue.

Address Weapon Distribution Concerns: Regulate Weapons: Enforce strict regulations on the distribution and possession of firearms and other weapons, particularly in areas prone to cattle rustling. Monitoring: Implement robust monitoring systems to track weapon distribution, ensuring it does not contribute to criminal activities. Empower the Community: Education and Training: Collaborate with local organizations and institutions to provide training and education to community members, empowering them with the knowledge and skills needed to protect their livestock and prevent cattle rustling Resource Allocation: Allocate resources for community development projects that can create alternative livelihoods and reduce the economic incentive for cattle rustling.

Replicate the Study in Diverse Contexts: Cross-Context Research: Encourage researchers to replicate this study's approach in different contexts with varying political, economic, and cultural backgrounds to gain a comprehensive understanding of cattle rustling prevention strategies. Continual Monitoring and

Evaluation: Data Collection: Establish a comprehensive system for collecting and analysing data on cattle rustling incidents, police responses, and the impact of prevention efforts. Regular Assessment: Conduct regular assessments to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented prevention strategies and make necessary adjustments.

Knowledge Sharing: Dissemination of Findings: Share the findings of this study with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and local communities, to promote evidence-based decision-making and collaboration in cattle rustling prevention. In conclusion, addressing cattle rustling in Bariadi District requires a multi-faceted approach that involves police training, community engagement, regulation of weapons, and empowerment of the local community. By implementing these recommendations, stakeholders can work together to mitigate the impact of cattle rustling and promote the safety and prosperity of the region.

5.5 The Research Contributions and Implications

This research makes significant contributions to both theory and practical applications for policymakers, evident through the data analysis. The study's theoretical and methodological advancements are as follows: In the realm of theory, this research employs Structural Conflict Theory to enhance our comprehension of cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District, with a specific focus on the role of the police. The study's findings align with and support this adopted theory. On the methodological front, this study stands out for its triangulation of data sources, incorporating various qualitative data collection methods such as in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussions, observations, and secondary data. This approach distinguishes it from many previous studies that did not diversify their data

sources.

This study serves as a valuable reference for cattle rustling-related research. Academics, researchers, and students, especially in Tanzania where this issue is relatively novel and underexplored, would find this thesis particularly useful. Moreover, this study extends beyond the narrow focus on cattle rustling prevention, shedding light on the nature of coexistence in rural communities and the effectiveness of existing preventive approaches, topics that have received limited attention in the past. As a result, this research not only enriches the existing literature in this field of study but also paves the way for future scholarly endeavours, inviting like-minded researchers to delve deeper into this phenomenon.

5.6 Suggestions for Future Research

While this study examines into cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District, emphasizing the role of the police and utilizing Structural Conflict Theory, there is room for further exploration to enhance existing preventive measures against cattle rustling. Researchers, both in Bariadi District, Tanzania, and across the developing world, should consider investigating variables such as rural community policing and mass education of rural populations as potential means of preventing cattle rustling. Furthermore, this study's approach can be replicated in different contexts with distinct political, economic, and cultural backgrounds to gain a more comprehensive understanding of this issue.

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APPENDICES

1.Appendix 1: *Questionnaire*

Introduction

Dear Respondent,
I am Jaston Walariki Mhule, a regular student of the Open University of Tanzania, with registration No PG201900162, email: jastonmhule823@gmail.com; pursuing a degree of Master of Arts in Governance and Leadership. I am conducting a research entitled "Cattle rustling prevention in the Bariadi District: The Leadership Role of the Police". This research is a voluntary activity and be free to withdraw if you are not disposed to give answers. The answers to this questionnaire will remain confidential and anonymous. We thank you in advance for your collaboration.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

Age:
       1. 18 – 25 [ ]
       2. 26 – 35 [ ]
       3. 36 – 45 [ ]
       4. 46 – 55 [ ]
       5. 56 and above [   ]
Gender:
       1. Male [ ]   2. Female [ ]
Marital Status:
       1. Single [ ] 2. Married [ ]   3. Separated [ ] 4. Divorced [ ]
Education Level:
       1. Form four [ ]   2. Form six [ ]
      3. Diploma [   ]   4.University [ ]   5. Other [   ]

Occupation: 1.Peasant […] 2.Businessmem/women[…]3.Police officer[…]4.Public prosecutor[…]

    •   How long have you worked with your organization?
•   1-2 years [   ]   2. 3-5 yrs. [   ]   3. 6 – 9yrs [   ]   4. 10 yrs. or more [ ]

Part B: Attitude and Behavior

    •   Please rate whether police and community have the following attitude and behavior in your community in relation to cattle rustling,

    Uses a scale level of 1 to 5, with 1 strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree.

(1. Strongly disagree; 2. disagree; 3. Neutral; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree)

ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR	RATE (from 1 to 5)
Policemen/women are aware of cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
The policemen/women think that serious measures should be taken to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
The policemen/women believe that they have the capacity and capability to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Policemen/women think that they can actually prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Policemen/women feel sorry and sympathize with victims' cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Policemen/women engage in fighting cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Policemen/women work hard to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Police has succeeded to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Police is monitoring cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Police intervenes on time to stop cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Police conducts investigations when there are cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Police has all resources required to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Police educate community members about cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	

Please state any other attitude and behavior of the police available but not indicated

above

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…………….…………………………………………………………………………
…………….…………………………………………………………………………
…………….…………………………………………………………………………
……

Part C: Collaboration with communities

Please rate whether the following statements reveal collaboration between police and community in terms of their importance,

   Uses a scale level of 1 to 5, with 1 strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree.

(1. Strongly disagree; 2. disagree; 3. Neutral; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree)

COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNITIES	RATE (from 1 to 5)
Police and community collaborate in making policies related to cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Police and community collaborate in sharing information concerning cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District	
Police and community collaborate in monitoring cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Police and community collaborate in planning strategies for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Police and community collaborate in setting security measures related to cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Police and community collaborate in distributing weapons for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Police and community collaborate in forming teams for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Police and community collaborate in evaluating progress in cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	

Please state any other form of collaboration available but are not indicated above

……………………………………………………………………………………

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Part D: Empowerment of communities
Please rate whether the following statements reveal empowerment of communities considering their importance
Uses a scale level of 1 to 5, with 1 strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree.
(1. Strongly disagree; 2. disagree; 3. Neutral; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly agree)

EMPOWERMENT OF COMMUNITIES	RATE (from 1 to 5)
Communities are able to protect their cattle in Bariadi District.	
Communities are able to form committees for discussing problems related to cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Communities are able to generate fund for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Communities can make decisions concerning cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Communities have strategies for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi District.	
Communities have support of the local government for cattle rustling prevention activities in Bariadi District.	
Communities have trained personnel to deal with cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Communities have means to fight against cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Communities have mitigation strategies for losses dues to cattle rustling in Bariadi District.	
Communities are capable to report cattle rusting incidents on time.	

Please state any other empowerment strategies available but is not indicated above

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………...………………………………………………………………………

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Do you have any suggestions about how to improve cattle rustling prevention in

Bariadi District?

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....

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Appendix 2: Interview guide

<u>**Introduction**</u>

Dear Respondent,
I am Jaston Walariki Mhule, a regular student of the Open University of Tanzania, with registration No PG201900162, email: jastonmhule823@gmail.com; pursuing a degree of Master of Arts in Governance and Leadership. I am conducting research entitled "Cattle rustling prevention in the Bariadi District Council: The Leadership Role of the Police". This research is a voluntary activity and befree to withdraw if you are not disposed to give answers. The answers to this questionnaire will remain confidential and anonymous. We thank you in advance for your collaboration.

<u>**Part A: Self Introduction**</u>

Kindly introduce yourself

<u>**Part B: Attitude and Behavior**</u>

1.1 What is the attitude and behavior of policemen/women toward cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi district?

❖ What do they think about cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi district?

❖ What do they believe about cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi district?

❖ How do they feel about the victims of cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

❖ How do they feel about the perpetrators of cattle rustling prevention Bariadi district?

1.2 How do the policemen/women behave toward cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi district?

❖ What role do they play in preventing cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

❖ What is exactly done by the police force to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

Part C: Collaboration with communities

2.1 How does the police force collaborate with community members to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

2.2. What are the measures implemented by both police and community to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

2.3 How does the police force plan cattle rustling prevention interventions in Bariadi district.

2.4 How does the police force monitor cattle rustling prevention interventions in Bariadi district?

2.5 How do the police force and community members share cattle rustling prevention information in Bariadi district?

2.6 What are the forms of collaboration available in the study area?

Part D: Empowerment of communities

3.1 How are the communities empowered to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

3.2 What security measures are community members capable of taking to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

3.3 How do community members mobilize resources for cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi district?

3.4what policies, strategies and means do local government authorities have for preventing cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

3.5what mitigation strategies do communities have to prevent cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

3.6 what other community empowerment strategies are undertaken by the police force in prevention of cattle rustling in Bariadi district?

4. Do you have any suggestions about cattle rustling prevention in Bariadi district?

Appendix 3: Permit to conduct research 01

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
OFISI YA RAIS
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA

HALMASHAURI YA MJI WA BARIADI

Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi wa Mji S.L.P 218, Bariadi
Simu : +255(0)282700554, Tovuti : www.bariaditc.go.tz
Barua pepe : info@bariaditc.go.tz
Mawasiliano yote ya kiofisi yanayohusu HALMASHAURI YA MJI WA BARIADI
yatumwe kwa Mkurugenzi.

Kumb.Na.JA.344/346/02/86   25 August, 2023.

Jaston Walariki Mhule,
Chuo Kikuu Huria Tanzania,
S.L P 03
BARIADI

Kuh:- **RUHUSA YA KUFANYA UTAFITI KWA AJILI YA KUKAMILISHA
SHAHADA YA UZAMILI.**

Tafadhali husika na somo tajwa hapo juu, pia rejea barua yako ya tarehe 17/**08/2023**
inayohusu Ombi la Kufanya utafiti na kukusanya takwimu kuhusu mchango wa polisi wa
kiuongozi katika kuzuia matukio ya wizi wa mifugo katika Wilaya ya Bariadi (kata ya
Nyangokolwa)

2. Kwa barua hii nakujulisha kuwa umeruhusiwa kufanya utafiti na kukusanya takwimu
katika kata ya Nyangokolwa kwa ajili ya kukamilisha shahada ya Uzamili kuanzia tarehe
25/08/2023 hadi 10/9/2023.

4. Nakutakia utafiti mwema.

Melkiad Andrew
Kny:Mkurugenzi
Halmashauri ya Mji
Bariadi.

Nakala :-Mtendaji wa Kata ya Nyangokolwa - Mpatie Ushirikiano

Appendix 4: Permit to conduct a research 02

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAMBO YA NDANI YA NCHI
JESHI LA POLISI TANZANIA.

Telegram "POLISI SIMIYU"
Telephone: 028 2700271
Fax: 028 2700319

Ofisi ya Kamanda wa Polisi,
Mkoa wa Simiyu,
S.L.P 03,
BARIADI – SIMIYU.
24/08/2023

SMYR/PF.22384/53
JASTON WALARIKI MHULE,
S.L.P 03,
BARIADI SIMIYU.

Yah: KUKUBALIWA OMBI LA KUFANYA UTAFITI NA KUKUSANYA
TAARIFA KATIKA JESHI LA POLISI MKOA WA SIMIYU.

Husika na mada tajwa hapo juu.

2. Kamanda wa Polisi Mkoa wa Simiyu amepokea barua kutoka kwa JASTON WALARIKI MHULE ambaye ni mwanafunzi wa Chuo Kikuu huria cha Tanzania ya tarehe 17/08/2023 Inayohusu ombi la kufanya utafiti na kukusanya taarifa katika Jeshi la Polisi Mkoa wa Simiyu.

3. Kamanda wa Polisi Mkoa wa Simiyu amekubali ombi lako .

Maulid A. Shaba - ACP
Kny: KAMANDA WA POLISI
MKOA WA SIMIYU

KNY KAMANDA WA POLISI
MKOA – SIMIYU

Appendix 5: Permit to conduct research 03

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
OFISI YA TAIFA YA MASHTAKA

Anwani ya Simu "LEGAL" Simiyu
Simu ya Mdomo 028 2700343
Nukushi
Unapojibu tafadhali taja

Kiwanja No.215 Mtaa wa Sima,
S. L. P. 169,
Bariadi,
SIMIYU

Kumb. Na. NPS/SMY/A.20/29/50

18 Agosti, 2023

Jaston Walariki Mhule,
S.L.P. 03,
SIMIYU.

YAH: <u>OMBI LA KUFANYA UTAFITI NA KUKUSANYA TAARIFA
KATIKA OFISI YA TAIFA YA MASHTAKA MKOA WA SIMIYU</u>

Tafadhali rejea barua yako kwetu ya tarehe 17/08/2023 isiyokuwa na kumbukumbu namba iliyohusu somo tajwa hapo juu.

2. Tunachukua fursa hii kukufahamisha kwamba tumepokea barua yako iliyoambatishwa na barua toka Chuo Kikuu Huria ikikutambulisha kuwa ni mwanafunzi wa Chuo hiko na upo katika utafiti.

3. Tunapenda kukufahamisha kuwa umekubaliwa kufanya tafiti yako ndani ya Ofisi ya Taifa ya Mashtaka Mkoa wa Simiyu kwa kukusanya taarifa (data) kulingana na nyenzo yako uliyopanga kutumia katika ukusanyaji wa taarifa hizo.

Nakutakia utendaji mwema.

SHABAN S. MWEGOLE
MKUU WA MASHTAKA MKOA